

. . The . .
Philatelic Journal of India.

Vol. X, No. 4.]

APRIL.

[1906.

Editorial Notices.

OUR readers are requested to kindly forgive irregularities in the issue of the *P. J. of I.* during the last few months. We have been changing printers and have had considerable difficulty in arranging for the publication of the Journal. Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. of Madras have now taken up the contract, and we hope that we shall be in a position to guarantee punctual and regular appearance after the May number.

We hope that the many members of the Society who have not yet helped the Journal by contributions will amend their ways, and send articles and notes with the *utmost regularity*.

The best thanks of the Society are due to Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, who kindly edited the journal for the February and March numbers, during the illness and absence of the official Editor.



The Postage Stamps of Victoria.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

(Continued.)

IN 1868 appeared the first high value stamp, of 5/- denomination, only one year later than the appearance of the same value in England. Five varieties are listed by Gibbons, the first of which is a decidedly rare stamp, printed in blue on yellow paper. This stamp had but a short life, and gave way to a bi-coloured stamp of the same design printed on white paper.

The shades are very numerous, and there is a minor variety in which the blue line under the crown is not visible.

The perforation varies from 12 to 13, but $12\frac{1}{2}$ is the variation most frequently met with.

This stamp is the most ornate of the Victorian stamps, the design consisting of a portrait (laureated) of Queen Victoria to left on solid ground, surrounded by the inscription "Victoria Five Shillings" on a white band—the whole surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by scroll work. There is no frame to this stamp, and possibly for this reason the majority of copies are off centre.

This stamp was withdrawn in the early eighties, and its place was taken by the 5/- Stamp Duty stamp.

The next change occurred in 1870 when the 2*d.* (laureated head) of Richard's manufacture was replaced by the only stamp of this Colony which was engraved by De la Rue, unfortunately the printing was done in the Colony, and the prints are poor and often smudgy or blotchy; no doubt a proof specimen printed by the engravers would produce a very different impression. The shades of this stamp are very numerous, the perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$, and the paper is as usual wmk: "V and Crown."

In 1873 a new value 9*d.* appeared, and with the usual perversity of stamps of this period the watermark was "10"—why the V and Crown paper was not used at once is not clear—but probably there was a remainder of the "10" paper, and economy being evidently the order of the day, this remainder had to be utilized.

After a life of less than three years the "V and Crown" paper was employed for this stamp also, and it is one of the few cases of a stamp with this wmk: being more valuable than one with a numeral wmk.

This stamp was reduced in 1876 to the value of 8*d.* by the addition of the numeral "8" on each side, and the word EIGHT PENCE at the bottom.

The shades are not very numerous, but the rose-coloured paper varied somewhat, and the effect produced by slight variations of pigment and of paper is fairly well marked.

The 9d. value of the 1887—97 set was also produced from this plate, i.e., the plate was brought into use again after an interval of ten years.

The following is a list of the most important varieties of the stamps described above ;—

1868—81	... 5/- blue on yellow.	
"	... 5/- red and blue.	
"	... 5/- red and lilac-blue.	
"	... 5/- red and blue, without blue line, perf. 12.	
"	... 5/- " " " " " " 12½.	
1870	... 2d. pale mauve.	
"	... 2d. dull mauve.	
"	... 2d. deep mauve.	
"	... 2d. bright mauve.	
"	... 2d. lilac.	
1873	... 9d. red, brown on pale rose wmk: " 10."	
"	... 9d. " " " rose " "	
"	... 9d. deep red, brown on rose " "	
"	... 9d. red, brown on rose " "V and Crown."	
"	... 8d. on 9d. " " " "	

A Philatelic Gazeka.

I HAVE received a preliminary account of a Philatelic monstrosity from a friend travelling in certain out-of-the-way places. It appears that in ancient times (before the invention of neat little adhesive labels) that it was the custom in these holes and corners of the earth where my friend is at present, to prepay postage *in kind*, i.e., if the sender were a butcher he attached a mutton chop (probably goat—Ed., *P. J. of I.*) or a pound of the very best undercut to prepay an ordinary letter ; a parcel would be franked by means of a sirloin of beef, and a postcard would bear a sheep's tongue or a piece of liver.

My friend has made a collection of these interesting "franks" and mentions the following as rare specimens :—

(i) Two bath buns (tête bêche) and a cough-lozenge, which had prepaid a letter from a poor Confectioner to the "Chief Baker."

(ii) A packet of "Rough on rats" which franked a letter from the Kerosine King of the period.

(iii) The mortal remains of a dead donkey, which had been attached to a mass of third class mail matter, addressed by a Veterinary Officer to his C. O.

The above are examples of the original idea, but the most curious specimens are those which combine the old idea with modern postage stamps --e.g., the Gazeka, which consists of a lump of stuff resembling a trampled on Union pudding—surcharged on the back with a boot-heel—heavily glued on the face, and perforated across the middle by a bradawl. I hope to hear more about this interesting stamp when my friend returns from his travels.*

TANCRED.

* Have you ever heard of "That Bourne"—it evidently has its uses.—Ed., *P. J. of I.*

Note on Nevis.

BY C. S. F. CROFTON.

IN the January number of the *Philatelic Record* in the course of an interesting Article on Nevis, Mr. B. T. K. Smith writes as follows:—

“As it is possible to separate the lithographed and engraved supplies, the whole list is given here. It will be seen that it does not begin until 1866, and though the London Society’s work (1891) describes it as being complete for the years given, I am inclined to suspect that something is missing between 1866 and 1871.”

DATE OF DESPATCH.					
1866.	December 18th	...	20,000	...	1 penny.
"	"	...	20,000	...	4 pence.
"	"	...	10,000	...	1 shilling.
1871.	June 29th	...	12,000	...	1 penny.
1872.	April 29th	...	12,000	...	1 penny.
1873.	March 14th	...	18,000	...	1 penny.
1874.	August 10th	...	2,040	...	4 pence.
1875.	May 18th	...	6,180	...	1 penny.
"	"	...	2,544	...	4 pence.
1876.	May 1st	...	2,040	...	4 pence.
"	June 16th	...	6,000	...	1 penny (? lithographed).
"	"	...	1,008	...	1 shilling.
"	December 13th	...	2,000	...	1 penny (lithographed).
"	"	...	3,000	...	4 pence.
"	"	...	1,000	...	1 shilling.
1878.	February 15th	...	12,000	...	1 penny (lithographed).
"	"	...	12,000	...	4 pence (lithographed).
"	"	...	1,200	...	6 pence (lithographed).
"	"	...	1,200	...	1 shilling (lithographed).
"	November 21st	...	1,200	...	1 penny (lithographed).
"	"	...	2,004	...	1 shilling (lithographed).

“I have indicated the lithographed consignments in conformity with the following note in the London Society’s work”:—

“The stamps, down to the consignment sent out in February, 1878, were all printed direct from the plate with the exception of some of the later supplies of the one penny, which were printed from lithographic transfers taken from the plate. The stamps forwarded in February and November, 1878, were, on the other hand, all printed by the lithographic process. It has generally been thought that those stamps in use since 1878 were lithographs, but it has not been known for certain whether or not this was really the case. However there can now be no further doubt upon the quotation.”

“It is important to observe that the quantities of the 1878 consignments do not truly represent the numbers available for postal use, as the lithographed 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. were locally surcharged “REVENUE.” I have been unable to ascertain what proportion was thus used.”

In the February number of the same paper the following letter appears :—

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—In the Article by Mr. B. T. K. Smith on "The Postage Stamps of Nevis," published in your January number, I notice the following paragraph in the division under "Consignments" :—

"It is important to observe that the quantities of the 1878 consignments do not truly represent the numbers available for postage use, as the lithographed 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. were locally surcharged "REVENUE." I have been unable to ascertain what proportion was thus used."

An idea has prevailed generally that some of these stamps were so treated, and when visiting Manchester on the occasion of the Exhibition, three prominent members of the trade having this view spoke to me on the matter. I do not know what can have formed the basis of the assumption, for, undoubtedly, a note would have been made in the London Society's work on the stamps of the West Indies if this usage had been adopted.

As a matter of fact, the Revenue stamps of Nevis of the type in question formed a special consignment, and were sent out (already surcharged) by Messrs. Nissen & Arnold, in March, 1879. They consisted of

834 sheets (10,008 stamps)	..	1d.
209 " (2,508 ")	..	4d.
84 " (1 008 ")	..	6d.
84 " (1,008 ")	..	1s.

In presence of only a general intimation as to the nature of the printing of the various consignments of the Postage stamps, as no notes were made as to which were engraved or lithographed, it is difficult to locate the individual parcels of the 1d. and 4d. values.

The 6d. is clear enough, since, apart from the supply sent anterior to 1866 and perforated 13, there was but one other consignment of this value, *viz.*, the 1,200 lithographed, perforated 15, of February, 1878.

The supplies of the 1s. value, perf. 15, were—

1. December, 1866 ..	10,000 stamps.
2. June, 1876 ..	1,008 "
3. December, 1876 ..	1,000 "
4. February, 1878 ..	1,200 "
5. November, 1878 ..	2,004 "

I can say without query that No. 1 represents the *blue-green* engraved variety, No. 4 the *pale green* lithographed, and No. 5 the *dark-green* lithographed. There remain, then, Nos. 2 and 3 unaccounted for.

The comparative scarcity of the yellow-green *engraved* 1s. impels me to the conclusion that this variety formed but one of these parcels; but since no specimen existed in the book giving particulars of the consignments, the matter must still remain open. The rare 1s. yellow-green on laid paper arose, without doubt, from a sheet or two of that description being used indiscriminately in the printing.

I think there is no ground for the query of Mr. Smith that something is missing in the list of consignments between 1866 and 1871, as the source of my information on this point was very reliable.

Although Nevis possessed at the time a population of some 12,000, the percentage of whites was extremely small, and the postal requirements were very limited.

Yours faithfully,

T. MAYCOCK.

Croydon,

February 17th, 1906.

Here is another case where the postal fiscalist steps in. Except that the 6d. lithographed has not turned up yet, Mr. Smith and the three prominent members of the trade were quite correct in their view that the lithographed issue was locally surcharged "Revenue," but Mr. Smith has not gone far enough. *The four values, of the engraved series, were also locally surcharged*, the 6d. value being of course perforated 13. Both the English and French fiscal catalogues give the following three issues of Nevis fiscals :—

1. 1877 Embossed semi-adhesives.
2. 1878 Locally surcharged "Revenue."
3. 1879 Revenue, machine printed in London.

The last of these is the issue of which Mr. Maycock gives particulars, and the existence and date of the first issue confine the local hand-stamped surcharge to at least a year after the consignments of December 1876. One could have wished that evidence had been given in support of the London Society's statement that the later supplies of the one penny (prior to 1878) were lithographed, for it is difficult to believe that any of the values in stock at the beginning of 1878 were of an earlier consignment than that of December 1876. The evidence of the fiscals affords a strong support to the natural presumption that the change in the method of production took place at the same time for all values, and a very positive proof would be necessary to controvert it. The doubts still expressed by the two writers under discussion seem to point to such a proof being lacking.

The latter part of Mr. Maycock's letter deals with the five printings of the shilling stamp. The first was in use for ten years and is undoubtedly the dark-green engraved stamp, the only one at all common *used*. There has never been any doubt since the publication of the list of consignments that the last two were both lithographed, and Mr. Phillips has shown that the last is the darker shade by the correction of the cross on the hill. Of the remaining two issues Mr. Maycock thinks only one was the pale-green engraved stamps, but the only reason he gives is its comparative variety. But nothing is more misleading than inferences drawn from the respective values of the four smaller printings. The light-green lithographed stamps should be nearly twice as rare instead of nearly twice as common as the dark-green, and the same stamp should be eight times as rare instead of five times as common as the dark-green engraved stamp. These anomalies are due mainly to the large importations in the later years by dealers, and partly also to the numbers locally surcharged "Revenue." Since the engraved revenue stamp of 1878 was light-green, it is more than probable that this was the colour of the issue of December, 1876. The London Society had also come to the conclusion that the issue was engraved. The issue of February, 1878, must therefore also have been engraved, and as the manufacturers were far more likely to have hit off the same shade after an interval of a few months than after one of ten years, the colour of February, 1878, was probably light-green. This would make the light-green stamp five times as rare as the dark-green, but Gibbon's prices are only three to four times as high, so that the value of the light-green engraved stamp is no argument when compared with the first of the five issues.

The Stamp Market.

THE following are some of the prices obtained at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's sale on March 6th and 7th.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1½d., lilac-rose, mint, pair	2	0	0	Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green, unused	1 14 0
Great Britain, 1902, King's Head O. W. Official, 10d., mint ...	5	15	0	United States, 1856, 5c., 10c., 12c., 24c. and 90c., unused and fine ...	1 14 0
Switzerland, Geneva 5+5c, fine, on entire original, but severed and rejoined	5	15	0	United States, 1856, 1c. to 60 dol- lars periodicals ("specimen" copies)	2 10 0
Ceylon, 4d., rose imperf., lightly cancelled	4	10	0	United States Internal Revenue, 1871, \$ 5, green and black on greenish, a fine copy but slightly thinned in one place ...	21 0 0
Ceylon, 1/9, yellow-green, unused, but slightly thinned	2	8	0	Bahamas, 1861, No wmk., perf. 13, unused	7 7 0
Ceylon, ditto, used and fine, but with top left corner slightly de- fective	1	18	0	Nevis, 1878, Litho., 6d., grey, unused mint	3 15 0
India, 1 anna, red, a pair pin-perf. on small piece of original ...	6	10	0	Nevis, 1878, Litho., used fine ...	2 17 6
India, 1865 wmk. Elephants head ½ anna blue, imperf., wide mar- gin but not fine	2	0	0	Nevis, 883, 6d., green C. A., un- used mint	3 5 0
British East Africa, 1895 (Nov.), ½ anna—5 rupees complete, mint.	2	18	0	St. Vincent, 1/- slate, compound perf., used and unused (2) ...	1 15 0
Cape of Good Hope, 4d., blue, fine bright copy but slightly thinned —on small piece	2	2	0	St. Vincent, 5/- rose-red, unused mint	7 0 0
Cape, ditto, on entire original ...	2	17	6	Trinidad, 4d., brown-lilac, fine block of 4 unused mint ...	4 10 0
Cape Vryburg, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., unused mint	3	3	0	Trinidad, 6d., yellow-green, pair ...	2 15 0
East Africa and Uganda, Rs. 20.	2	0	0	Brazil, 1844, 180 réis, fine ...	0 1 6
Orange River Colony, 1896, ½d., on 3d. blue, an entire sheet showing all the types, and with many double surcharges	6	0	0	Brazil, 600 réis	4 12 6
Sierra Leone, 1903, ½d. to £1 com- plete	2	0	0	British Guiana, 1860, 24c., unused.	3 10 0
Transvaal, 6d., olive-black, entire- sheet	4	4	0	Fiji, 1879—1902, 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1/- and 5/-, a fine post- marked block of 10 of each ...	2 0 0
Canada, 1852, imperf. 7½d., green unused, part gum, small margin	2	6	0	New South Wales, Sydney View, 3d. green on yellowish unused, torn in corner and stained ...	2 0 0
Canada, 1852, imperf. 10d., unused but no gum	3	0	0	Victoria, 1850, 2d., grey, fine border, unused, full gum, slightly creased and one very small tear	6 15 0
				Victoria, 5, blue on yellow ...	1 7 0
				„ Postal Fiscals £6, £7, £25, £50, £100 postmarked ...	3 0 0

It is noteworthy that the highest price obtained in this sale (which included many scarce stamps) was for a Fiscal, *i.e.*, £21 for a United States Inland Revenue Stamp.

The Stamps of the Small Cause Court of Calcutta and Madras.

BY C. S. F. CROFTON.

(1) CALCUTTA.

THE Stamps of the Calcutta Court were fully dealt with by Mr. Stewart-Wilson in Vol. IX, page 47, of this journal, and reference may also be made to a further note on the same subject on page 118 of the same volume. We are now indebted to Mr. A. B. Kay for a good deal of additional information, but we omit the notice of missing stops and equally minor varieties as of hardly sufficient interest to the general reader.

The 1*a.* value in type H is first found used in May 1869. The surcharge is *typographed* and Mr. Kay has found 48 types, but the absence of vertical pairs prevents their being plated. The sheet of receipt stamps was made up of 20 rows of 12, so it is probable the surcharge was in 4 rows of 12 and was applied 5 times to the sheet.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ *a.* stamp (also in type H) is not found until July 1869, and in this case the surcharge is *lithographed* in black. Mr. Kay has 78 types and presumes there were 80 types in all, 3 of each to the sheet. This issue was succeeded a year later by a similarly lithographed surcharge in blue which does not appear to be from the same stone as the former, but the types are similar to those of the 1*a.* of May 1869, and the stone seems to have been prepared from a transfer taken from the 1*a.* typographed surcharge.

1. 6-point star right, 8-point star left.
2. Both stars 6-point.
3. Stars as (2), no stop "Causes."
4. 8-point star right, 6-point star left.
5. Stars as (1), outer circle broken inwards under "F."
6. Stars as (4), base of "F" between "L" and "C" of "Calcutta."
7. Both stars 8-point.
8. Stars as (4), "O" in "Court" displaced.

After an interval of a year or so in type J, the 1*a.* value reverted to type H, with a few typographed surcharge of 8 types only. The difference between these 8 types is so marked that they seem to us worthwhile recording :—

The 1*a.* in type K on the Revenue Stamp occurs both perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$, and perf. 14. The earliest date found on the latter variety is 11th March, 1880, which is considerably earlier than previous records for the stamp unsurcharged.

The following additions are to be made to the list of 7 R. on 12 R. Foreign Bill.

- (C). Once in black and twice in blue.
- (M). Three times in blue.
- (N). Once in red, twice in blue, and additional curved "SEVEN" in black
16 × 3.

The varieties of the 30R. special adhesive in lilac should read CL, C'L. instead of CR, C'R.

Add the following :—

2r. F. B.	G.	surcharge reversed.
4a. S. A.	D R.	surcharge double.
4r. S. A. (lilac)	F L.	
3r. F. B.	L.	unsurfaced paper.
8r. S. A. (blue grey)	L.	Wmk. IV. Issued 1906.
30r. S. A. (orange)	L.	Ditto. ditto.

Mr. Corfield reports the existence of a few of the 4r. rose and green (embossed foreign bill stamps) surcharged for the Calcutta Small Cause Court which are lying in a cupboard in the stamp office. These appear not to have got beyond the stage of "prepared for use" for none of this issue have ever been seen used.

(2) MADRAS.

Shortly after his reorganisation of the Small Cause Court at Calcutta Mr. Thomas Jones repaired to Madras on a similar errand, and produced a report in 1868 in which he recommended the use of adhesive stamps converted from a stock of seventy-five lacs worth of foreign bill stamps, lying useless in the Madras Stamp Office. His proposals were accepted and appear to have come into force in about August 1869, since printings of Small Cause Court provisionals are recorded in the preceding month. These printings went on until August 1871, since when the Madras Small Cause Court has used the ordinary permanent Court Fee Revenue Stamps, unfortunately the whole of the stamps bearing records of this period of provisionals have long ago been destroyed, and the total number of stamps now known to be in existence can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The surcharges were modelled for the most part on those introduced in the Calcutta Court four months previously, but we fancy all that are known are in blue. The stamps surcharged consisted of all values of the foreign bill set except the 6a. and 12a. and probably including the three values of the embossed set. The 1a. Receipt or Revenue stamp surcharged

“half anna” was also supplied to the Court, but it is not clear whether it bore any surcharge other than the words “Court fees.” The surcharges were done by the Government Gazette Office, as distinguished from the Court Fee provisionals of the same period which were done in the Currency Office.

The printing of the Small Cause Court stamps was as follows :

(a) On Foreign Bill Stamps.

	2a	3a	4a	8a	1r	1½r	2r	3r	4r	6r	8r	12r	18r	24r
July 2nd—26th, 1869	450	50	250	350	100	25	50	8	25	6	13	4	3	2
May 7th—10th, 1870 ... ..	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	5	4
June 15th, 1870 ... ..	...	...	...	...	100	50	100	50	100	50	50	50	55	50
April 17th, 1871 ... ..	...	50	100	...	100	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August 10th, 1871 ... ..	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total *	450	122	400	350	300	75	200	64	125	62	63	60	63	56

* The numbers represent sheets of 80.

(b) On Receipt Stamps.

January 14th, 1870. 36,000 ½a. on 1a. receipt.

All the above stamps appear to have been used up, with the exception of 2,000 copies of the 2a. value transferred to “Court Fees” on April 28th, 1870.

No special stamps were ever in use in the High Court, Madras.



Notes.

HARDLY was the ink dry of our remark last month that the descriptions of Indian Stamps in the American Journal of Philately were quite remarkably free from blunders than Gibbons' Stamp Weekly came to hand with a full account of the Indian God appearing on the Stamps of Datia as Buddha! This is all the more to be wondered at since the writer himself admits that Buddhism has now little hold in India. As a matter of fact it was turned out by Hinduism over a thousand years ago. The figure depicted on the stamps in question is the Hindu God Ganpati, one of the more important, though certainly the least dignified of the many members of the Hindu pantheon. His most prominent attributes are an elephant's head, an abnormally large stomach, and that he is usually sitting on a rat. The story of the elephant's head is as follows: Hindu ladies generally have their baths with their clothes on, but on one occasion Ganpati's mother decided to dispense with these unnecessary impedimenta and stationed her small son at the door to keep out curious strangers. Her husband Shiva came along and wanted to come in, but Ganpati wouldn't let him, so in a fit of rage he chopped off the latter's head. This distressed the lady so much and she made such a commotion that Shiva was induced to repair the damage. By a curious limitation of powers he did not seem able to stick on his son's own head again, but he accomplished the far more difficult feat of decapitating an elephant that was passing that way and putting its head on his son's body. It causes a serious shock to find him confused with the Buddha, the perfect man, whose life and teachings more nearly resemble those of Christ than any other character in the world's religions.

From the *Times* :—

REUTER'S correspondent, writing from Peshawar on February 12th with regard to the Ameer of Afghanistan's visit to Jellalabad on January 27th, says that up to the present the Ameer's Post Master at Peshawar has been in the habit of removing Kabul stamps affixed to letters coming from Afghanistan, and selling these used stamps at high prices to Philatelists. A new order has now been issued declaring that no stamps are to be affixed to letters, which will be marked with a four-cornered (*sic*) stamp showing that the letter has paid postage. The traffic in adhesive stamps by the Ameer's officials will consequently cease.

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY records certain stamps of Patiala on chalk surfaced paper. Surely this is a *canard*?

From the *Monthly Journal* :—

CHARKARI we have found specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}a.$ and $1a.$ in which the movable figures used for devoting the halves are in quite different type from those employed in the earlier printings. The figure “2” of “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” is much smaller than before and quite a different shape, and the figure “1” of the higher value has no serif at foot, and only a short one at top.

HOLKAR.—We learn from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* that the $3a.$ stamp has appeared with the “Service” overprint.

MR. H. L. EWEN announces 24 varieties of each value in the first issue of British Somaliland on India “Service,” and 30 varieties of each value in the second issue. The first “I” of “British” is said to be in one place a lower case “i” and in another a figure “1.” The remaining varieties consist apparently merely of damaged types.

Among the third issue the $2as.$ is found with multiple as well as single watermark.

EWEN'S WEEKLY announces the $1d.$ Dominica on CC paper, *chalk surfaced*. We do not know what to make of this, for the multiple CA paper was avowedly introduced so as to have one paper equally suitable for all sizes of stamps.

ROUMANIA has issued some large and highly ornamental labels which are sold at a good deal over face value, the balance going to a charity. This sort of stamp ought to be perforated into two after the manner of the Belgian Sunday stamps, or the Mexican talons, so that Collectors can put the business part in their albums, and the ornamental part on their walls.

MONTENEGRO has also become an extensive canvasser for the Collector's charity by issuing the whole set of nine postage values the set of five postage-due values and the returned acknowledgment stamp with the surcharge “Nicholas-given constitution.” In this case the charity seems to have begun at home.

WE hear on good authority that the new $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna *Postage and Revenue* stamps are not likely to be on sale till near the end of the year.

New Issues.

Barbados.—Large size (usual De la Rue large size). Perf. 14, wmk. C. C. and Crown. Design Statue of Nelson in middle in grey, which is surrounded by coloured border, *left* “Nelson,” *right* Trafalgar, bottom “First monument erected to Nelson 1813.” At top is “Barbados,” flanked by *left* “1805,” *right* “1905.” Between these is the value.

1 Farthing	Grey.
1 Half-penny	Green and grey.
1 Penny	Carminc „
2 Pence	Green „
2½ pence	Blue „
6 „	Violet „
1 Shilling	Carminc „

Jamaica.—Arms design, perf. 14, wmk. C. A. and Crown, multiple watermark 1 penny.

Tunis.—Cent values size of ordinary French stamp. Franc values size of ordinary French high values. Design of cent values two men ploughing, and of franc values the design is a Carthaginian boat in full sail. The designer and engraver (L. Dumoulin and Peryphit) have put their names at the bottom.

10 Centimes	Carminc.
15 „	Violet.
20 „	Red.
25 „	Blue.
1 Franc	Carminc with blue centre.
2 „	Blue with sage green centre.
5 „	Violet with blue centre.

Siam.—Three more values of the new design have appeared.

5 atts	carminc and rose.
8 „	black and bistre.
1 tical	dark-blue and bistre.

Philippines.—The \$ 2 and \$ 5 now have the overprint in red instead of black.

Correspondence.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC
JOURNAL OF INDIA."

DEAR SIR,—At the end of the instalment of my paper on the stamps of Sirmoor in your number for December last, you quote a list of varieties which, as given, is likely to convey an entirely wrong impression. You have headed it—"The following is a list of the prominent varieties." This is not the heading that I gave to it, and it is moreover quite incorrect.

In the *Monthly Journal* a plate was given, showing, as I there stated, "some of the more conspicuous varieties of the different printings," and the list was described as a list of the stamps represented on the plate. As you did not reproduce the plate it was quite unnecessary to reproduce the lists which is merely a description of it, and in any case the list should not have had a heading attached to it which is entirely misleading.

The preceding paragraph, as quoted in the *P. J. of I.* is also unnecessary, apart from the plate, and is meaningless. What I said was as follows :—

"With the present instalment is given a plate showing some of the more conspicuous varieties of the different printings. It would be difficult, if not impossible, in illustrations of this nature to show all the minute spots and defects, especially in the *blue* stamps, none of which come out as clearly as could be wished" [this refers to the illustrations, not to the stamps themselves] "and it must be remembered that there are numerous defects in the illustrations which do not exist in the originals."

"The following is a list of the stamps represented."

I think if you will compare this with your version of it, you will see that they convey somewhat different ideas.

Yours faithfully,
EDW. B. EVANS.

SYDENHAM,
February, 1906.

We can only humbly apologise to Major Evans for having so mutilated his article that a totally wrong impression must have been given to our readers. We did not reproduce the plate as photos of photos are unsatisfactory, but we ought to have also omitted the letterpress which described the plate.

A Member writes as follows :—

Some little time ago I sent a fellow-Member of the Society two rather good mint Indian stamps, in perfect condition, and so described. The return post brought me a "chaffy" letter, and the same stamps looking just as if they had been steeped in oil. The trouble evidently came from the oil-paper in which they were carefully enclosed by me, and I blessed the dealer who had sent me stuff that would perspire in the Indian heat. A few days ago I received from Messrs. Whitefield, King & Co. of Ipswich (to whom I had sent some stamps) the following printed warning which explained the trouble; and I think it might be of use to ignorant Members like myself, who had or might have similar experiences :—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Letters containing stamps, whether used or unused, should never be sealed with sealing wax unless the heat is intercepted by a *thick* piece of cardboard, nearly the size of the envelope, being placed inside, between the stamps and the seal, as the heat of the lighted wax, penetrating through the envelope, causes the stamps to adhere to each other. If wax paper is used to prevent this, the wax in the latter is liable to melt from the heat when sealing, causing grease spots to appear on the stamps.

The Philatelic Society of India.

(Formed 6th March, 1897.)

COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1906-07.

Honorary President :—MR. C. STEWART-WILSON, I.C.S.

President :—THE HON'BLE SIR DAVID MASSON, KT., Lahore.

Vice-Presidents :

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K. T.

MR. WILMOT CORFIELD, Calcutta.

MR. L. L. R. HANSBURG, Weybridge.

THE HON'BLE MR. C. F. LARMOUR, Calcutta.

MR. E. W. WETHERELL, Bangalore.

Hony. Secretary :—MR. W. CORFIELD, 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

Hony. Treasurers :—THE PUNJAB BANKING CO., LTD., Lahore.

Librarian :—MR. TH. HOFFMANN, 22, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Editor of The Philatelic Journal of India :—MR. E. W. WETHERELL.

LT.-COL. W. BARRATT, D.S.O., I.S.C. (Kohat).	MR. C. S. F. CROFTON, I.C.S. (Nasik).
MR. J. A. E. BURRUP (Calcutta).	LT.-COL. G. F. A. HARRIS, I.M.S. (Calcutta).
MR. J. T. CHAMBERLAIN, I.C.S. (Chanda).	LT.-COL. C. P. LUKIS, I.M.S. (Calcutta).
	LT. A. E. STEWART (Baluchistan).

Publications of the Society.

British Indian Adhesive Stamps surcharged for Native States. By C. STEWART-WILSON. Each with four Photogravure Plates. Price Rs. 4, or 5 shillings each.

PART I—Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior.

PART II—Jhind, Nabha, Patiala.

Notes on the Postage Stamps of Bhopal (with many Illustrations). By G. A. ANDERSON. All sold.

The Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir. By D. P. MASSON. Price Rs. 4, or 5 shillings each.

PART I—With Six Half-tone Plates.

PART II—With Eleven Half-tone Plates.

The Adhesive Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of British India. By C. S. F. CROFTON and W. CORFIELD. Fully Illustrated. Price Rs. 7-8, or 10 shillings.

A Revised Edition, in one volume, of British Indian Adhesive Stamps (Queen's Head) surcharged for Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha and Patiala. By C. STEWART-WILSON and B. GORDON JONES. Fully Illustrated. Price Rs. 7-8, or 10 shillings.

IN PREPARATION (TO BE PUBLISHED BY Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., London).

A Handbook on the Postal and Telegraph Stamps of British India. By L. L. R. HAUSBURG, C. STEWART-WILSON and C. S. F. CROFTON. Fully Illustrated.

Apply to MR. TH. HOFFMANN, 22, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Application for back parts of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, up to and inclusive of March 1906, should be made direct to Mr. Hoffmann, and for subsequent parts to the publishers, Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras. Most are on sale at One Rupee each. Complete Volumes, unbound, Rs. 9 each. A few parts are out of print.

Sole Agent & Advertisement Contractor out of India:

Mr. W. T. WILSON, 292, Birchfield Road,
BIRMINGHAM.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1st April, 1906.

DATE OF MEMBER- SHIP.	NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
Original.	Anderson, G. A.	Secretariat Rys., Bombay.
Original.	Anderson, Major R. F. H.	D. J. A. G., 4, Char Bungalows, Poona.
1901.	Appleton, Lt.-Col. H., R.E.	52nd Sikhs, Kohat.
1902.	Barratt, Lt.-Col. W., D.S.O.	"Daisy Bank," Swinton Park, Manchester.
1897.	Beckton, W. Dorning	4, Rue Rochambeau Square Montholon, Paris
1906.	Bernichon, Jules (Honorary)	Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta.
Original.	Berthoud, E.	C/o Volkaart Bros., Bombay.
1905.	Bickel, F.	Leigh Holme, Bexhill, England.
1905.	Birkett, D. M., M.A.	G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi.
1901.	Brumby, T. S.	14, Kyd Street, Calcutta.
1898.	Burrup, J. A. E.	Civil Surgeon, Dacca.
1898.	Campbell, Lt.-Col. R. N., I.M.S.	Ootacamund.
1903.	Cardew, A. G., I.C.S.	S. M. Ry., Hubli.
1903.	Carpenter, H.	Chanda, Central Provinces.
1902.	Chamberlain, J. T., I.C.S.	25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
Original.	Corfield, Wilmot	H. B. M.'s Consul, Muscat.
1903.	Cox, Major P. Z.	Bhatinda, Southern Punjab Railway.
1899.	Craig, C. W.	2, Cavendish Square, London, W.
1902.	Crawford, Rt. Hon'ble Earl of, K.T.	C/o King Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.
1899.	Crawford, Lt.-Col. D. G., I.M.S.	Camp, Nasik.
1900.	Crofton, C. S. F., I.C.S.	C/o Thos. Cook & Son, Calcutta.
1897.	Crosse, C. H.	Umballa.
1901.	Dealy, Major J. A., R.E.	"Flemington," New Jersey, U. S. A.
1897.	Deats, H. E.	Gya.
1903.	Duke, Mrs.	Via Vittoria, Colonna, 40 Rome.
1906.	Diena, Signor Dr. Emilis (Honorary)	Rawal Pindi, Punjab.
1900.	Dunsterville, Lt.-Col. K. S., R.A.	Personal Assistant to Dy. Postmaster-General,
1897.	Dutt, C. K.	E. Bengal, Dacca.
1902.	Dwane, F. C.	Hyderabad Deccan Co., Secunderabad.
1902.	Dwane, H. M.	Actg. Auditor, S. M. Ry., Dharwar.
1902.	Eddis, E. U.	68, Merchant St., Rangoon.
1898.	Evans, Major E. B.	"Glenarm," Longton Avenue, Sydenham,
1904.	Foord, A. W.	London, S. E.
1903.	Gilbert, Major C. E. L., I.M.S.	Govt. Telegraph Dept., Jubbulpore.
Original.	Gleadow, F.	Lucknow.
1898.	Godhino, J.	D. C. Forests, Bombay.
1902.	Graves, Major D. H., I.M.S.	Dabal, Bombay.
1902.	Hajee Esmail Aboobaker Johari	20th M. I., Raipur.
1897.	Hancock, Lt.-Col. F. H.	Porebunder, Kathiawar.
1901.	Harman, A.	87th Punjabis, Kirkee.
Original.	Harris, Lt.-Col. G. F. A., I.M.S.	Moorla Factory, Ramgarwa, Champaran.
1901.	Harrison, Major C. F.	14, Russell Street, Calcutta.
1900.	Hansburg, L. L. R.	E. York. Regt., Shwebo.
1899.	Hoffmann, Th.	"Rothsay," St. George's Hill, Weybridge,
Original.	Hopkins, Major C. H. I.	Surrey.
1905.	Hughes, A. J.	22, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
1904.	Hughes, Capt. C. A.	The Tower, Ryton-on-Tyne.
1900.	Hutchinson, Capt. L. T. R., I.M.S.	Belgaum.
1898.	Inglis, T., I.C.S.	14th Murray's Jat Lancers, Supply & Trans-
1898.	Jacoby, C. T.	port Corps, North China Command, Tientsin.
1905.	Jones, B. Gordon (Honorary)	Grants Medical College, Bombay.
1903.	Keene, Mrs. R. T.	4, Harlington Mansions, Eastbourne, Sussex.
1904.	Kennedy, Mrs. L. K.	Nottingham.
1902.	Langtry, Capt. H. V. M.	7, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
1901.	Larmour, C. C.	Rawal Pindi.
Original.	Larmour, The Hon'ble Mr. C. F.	Pension Augustenburg, Gotha, Germany.
Original.	Larmour, F. A.	Burma Commission Kyanktan, Hanthawaddy
1904.	Lewis, Capt., R.A.	District, Burma.
1903.	Luff, J. N. (Honorary)	Punjab Bank, Rawal Pindi.
Original.	Lukis, Lt. Col. C. P., I.M.S.	60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
Original.	Manook, Dr. S.	60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
Original.	Masson, The Hon'ble Sir D. P., C.I.E.	R. A. Mess, Mooltan.
1901.	Meston, The Hon'ble Mr. J. S., I.C.S.	C/o Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 198, Broadway, New
1899.	Michael, W. H., I.C.S.	York, U. S. A.
1901.	Milne, Capt. C. J. R., I.M.S.	Principal Medical College, Calcutta.
Original.	Müller, Professor O. V.	22, Sookea's Lane, Calcutta.
1897.	Napier, Capt. G. F.	Banker, Lahore.
1904.	Napier, Major W. R. A.	Secretary to Govt., U. P. of Agra & Oudh.
		Lahore.
		Accountant-General, Lahore.
		Elphinstone College, Bombay.
		C/o Professor Napier, Headington Hill, Oxford.
		Rawal Pindi.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1st April, 1906—contd.

DATE OF MEMBER- SHIP.	NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
1898.	Nicholson, E. F.	C/o Messrs. Little & Co., Bombay
Original.	Norman, Goodwin	1/1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta.
1899.	North, J. C.	"Dryclough," Crosland Moor, Huddersfield.
1904.	O'Meara, Captain C. A. E. ..	Supply & Transport Department, Kasauli.
1902.	Perrin, Capt. C. L.	Adjutant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, Bangalore.
1902.	Phillips, C. J. (Honorary) ..	391, Strand, London.
1897.	Piggott, C. Lovell	Superintendent of Post Office, Berar.
1903.	Punthakey, F. E.	Deputy Collector, Karachi.
1898.	Roberts, Capt. C. G.	Civil Surgeon, Kindat, Upper Chindwin, Upper Burma.
1904.	Robinson, Col. G. H.	C/o Messrs. Grindley & Co., London.
1902.	Rogers, Fred.	2, Rundall's Road, Madras.
1905.	Routh, Lt. G. F. S.	50th Infantry, Kohat.
Original.	Rulach, Rev. G. B.	C. M. S., Fattahgarh.
1899.	Rumboll, A. C.	G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
1903.	Rynd, Major F. C., I.A. ..	Chief Supply & Transport Officer, Jubbulpore.
Original.	Sassoon-Gubboy, E.	3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
Original.	Schiller, F. N.	"Parkfield," Esher.
1904.	Schomberg, Lt. R. C. F. ..	1st Seaforth Highlanders, Nasirabad, Raj- putana.
Original.	Selfe, P. Aylwin	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
1897.	Slade, H.	Forest Department, Maymyo.
Original.	Smith, A. J. H.	5, Staunton Road, Poona.
1902.	Stanley, The Hon'ble Sir John	Chief Justice, United Provinces.
Original.	Steuart, W. McA.	Belgaum.
1903.	Stewart, Lt. A. E.	Quetta, Baluchistan.
Original.	Stewart-Wilson, C., I.C.S. ..	Fir Hill, Simla.
1905.	Stoney, R. F.	Executive Engineer, Bezvada, Madras Presi- dency.
1900.	Terry-de-Souza, J. E.	Supply & Transport Department, Aden.
1904.	Thomas, Ivor G.	Personal Assistant, Director-General of Tele- graphs, Simla.
1899.	Thompson, A. B.	Chief Superintendent of Post Offices, China Field Force, via Hong Kong.
1898.	Thurston, J. N. O., I.C.S. ..	C/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, London.
1898.	Tilleard, J. A.	10, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
1900.	Turner, Alweyne	Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.
1899.	Weston, H. E.	196, Fulham Road, West Brompton, London S. W.
1898.	Wetherell, E. W., A.R.C.S., F.G.S.	Officiating State Geologist, Mysore Govern- ment, Bangalore.
1898.	Weylandt, Otto	Agra.
1902.	Wilson, W. T. (Honorary) ..	292, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
1903.	Wyatt, A. W. N.	Peeprah, Judhara.
1906.	Young, Julian	Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
1904.	Zalichi, N.	C/o Messrs. Ralli Bros, Calcutta.

DUM-DUM STAMP CLUB.

Honorary Secretary: Mr. A. G. CARDEW, Jotacamund.

Committee: The Hon'ble Sir D. P. MASSON, C.I.E. and Mr. C. STEWART-WILSON.

Rules of the Philatelic Society of India.

1. The Society shall be called "The Philatelic Society of India."
2. It shall consist of an unlimited number of life members, ordinary members and honorary members.
3. All amateur collectors of stamps are eligible for ordinary membership. No dealer in stamps shall be so eligible, and any member becoming a dealer shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member.

4. An ordinary member may become a life member on payment in a lump sum of five years' subscriptions in advance, independent of any annual subscriptions that have become due at the time of applying to become a life member.

5. Honorary members shall be elected on the invitation of the Council, but shall have no share in the management of the Society. They shall not be called upon to pay a subscription, and shall not publicly advertise their honorary membership of the Society for business purposes.

6. An ordinary member must be proposed and seconded by two ordinary members of the Society, and the election shall rest with the Council, two negative votes excluding.

7. No newly-elected member shall be entitled to participate in the privileges of the Society until he has paid his subscription.

8. The subscription of ordinary members usually residing in India shall be Rs. 20 per annum, and of ordinary members residing out of India £1-1-0 per annum. Subscriptions shall be payable strictly in advance.

9. Every member, whether ordinary or honorary, shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, a copy of the *Philatelic Journal of India* and of any publications issued by the Society from time to time.

10. Any member who, in the opinion of the Council, shall have been found guilty of discreditable conduct in connection with philately, shall have his name struck off the rolls of the Society, and shall not be eligible for re-election.

11. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of the President, one or more Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, the Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India* (with powers of delegation to a member of the Society who shall be resident in Calcutta), the Librarian, and other members, to be appointed at the Annual General Meeting each year. (The Honorary Treasurership and the Honorary Secretaryship may be held by one member.)

12. The Council shall have power to add to their number.

13. The Council shall invite such members as they consider suitable to form an Expert Committee for the purpose of examining and reporting on the genuineness of stamps.

14. Members shall be entitled to avail themselves of the services of the Expert Committee through the medium of the Honorary Secretary free of charge.

15. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held in Calcutta as soon after the 31st December in each year as may be convenient, provided its date shall not be later than the 31st March. An advertisement in the

Journal published at least fourteen days in advance of the meeting thereby called shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof.

16. Stamp Exchange Clubs in India may be affiliated with the Society on the following conditions, *viz.* :—

- (a) At least two-thirds of the members and the Honorary Secretary himself must be members of the Society.
- (b) The rules of such Exchange Clubs must be approved by the Council.
- (c) Proper provision must be made in these rules for the exclusion of all reprints and forgeries unless clearly marked as such in an indelible manner upon the stamps themselves; and for the refund of the value of all reprints and forgeries not marked as such in good faith.

Stamp Exchange Clubs affiliated with the Society shall have the privilege of inserting a monthly report of their proceedings in the *Journal*.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. GIWELB,

DEALER IN

British and Foreign Stamps.

Established 1882.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

HAVING accumulated a large Stock of carefully selected Stamps in best condition, I am in a position to supply the best goods at lowest prices. A trial order will convince everyone of the fact of this statement. Beginners should apply to me for a selection of my Cheap Sets of Stamps, while advanced collectors are invited to ask for my specially made up Books of Stamps of all countries. Lists of Wants receive special and prompt attention. I am especially strong in the stamps of India and Native States, Afghanistan, Hongkong, etc., etc.

N.B.—New Applicants are requested to furnish me with a reference.

Address all Communications to: **M. GIWELB,**

54, Strand, London, W.C., ENGLAND.
